

SCENE 8: THE MATTHEW BRADY STUDIO
FEBRUARY, 1864

"Mr. Brady has made me President," said Lincoln to campaign supporters before the election of 1864. This portrait of Lincoln with his youngest son, Tad, was printed in many of the nation's newspapers and became one of the best known. It was "my father's favorite," Lincoln's son Robert later said. This photograph, known as "Brady's Lincoln," is engraved on our five-dollar bill. During his years in Washington, Lincoln sat before the Brady cameras on not less than seven occasions, each time photographed in several poses. Matthew Brady's name has a special place in American history. His work included famous Americans, places, and the recording of the Civil War. Brady has provided a permanent pictorial history of this era of our country.

Sponsor: Hodgenville Woman's Club

SCENE 9: THE SECOND INAUGURATION
MARCH 4, 1865

March 4, 1865, was a somber, drizzly day. Roads were covered with mud and a cold, gusty wind was blowing.

The huge multitude on the plaza in front of the capitol broke into a tremendous shout as Lincoln stood to be sworn into office by Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

President Lincoln stepped forward and began to read his inaugural address printed in two columns upon a single page. As his voice rang out, he was interrupted with applause and cheers. As he spoke "With malice toward none, with charity for all," the sun broke through the clouds. Many people saw this as a good omen for an end to the War Between the States and a brighter future for the Union.

Sponsor: Hodgenville Lions Club

SCENE 10: THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS
NOVEMBER 19, 1863

The ceremonies to honor the 51,000 Americans who died at the Battle of Gettysburg in July, were held on a cold, wet Thursday in November at 10:00 in the morning. The band played as the procession moved through the town toward the cemetery. The dignitaries took their places on the platform and Edward Everett, the principal speaker, began his oration which lasted two hours.

President Lincoln had been asked "to set apart formally these grounds to their sacred use" by a few appropriate remarks. The President stood, glanced at his manuscript, and began what has become one of the world's most famous speeches—learned by countless school children and others around the world. It lasted three minutes.

Sponsor: Lincoln National Bank, Hodgenville
Credits: Janet Gream, Artist

SCENE 11: SURRENDER
APRIL 9, 1865

Palm Sunday, Lee and Grant meet in the McLean home at Appomattox Court House, Virginia.

U.S. Grant, in his mud-splattered boots straight from the battlefield, drafts the document while Lee, seated in a simple cane backed chair, rests his hands on the "surrender table." These two great generals signed the agreement which allowed the South to keep her dignity, the North to show compassion, and the end of four bitter years of Civil War.

Sponsor: The Bank of Magnolia

SCENE 12: FORD'S THEATRE
APRIL 14, 1865

The surrender was signed; Civil War was over; April 14 was a day for thanksgiving. Mrs. Lincoln had chosen to attend Ford's Theatre where the popular Laura Keane was performing in the comedy "Our American Cousin."

The President, who greatly enjoyed theatre, with his wife and their guests, Major Henry Rathbone and his fiance Clara Harris, were seated in Box 7 which had been specially furnished for the Presidential visit.

John Wilkes Booth entered the theatre and ascended the stairs unnoticed by guards. He entered directly behind Lincoln and fired one shot. The President slumped forward in his chair. Booth vaulted the railing of the box, catching his spur in the flag. As he fell to the stage, Booth fractured his left leg, but even so dashed across the stage shouting "Sic Semper Tyrani!" (Thus Always To Tyrants).

Seconds later he had disappeared into the night, while the wounded President was carried across the street to the Petersen house. There he lingered until 7:22 the next morning, never regaining consciousness.

Secretary of War Stanton was to have said, "Now he belongs to the ages."

Sponsor: Elizabethtown Visitors & Information Commission

THE LINCOLN MUSEUM

66 LINCOLN SQUARE
HODGENVILLE, KY 42748

502-358-3163

IRIS LARUE, DIRECTOR

The Museum is open daily.

Admission: Adults: \$3.00; Sr. Citizen & Military: \$2.50

5-12 years: \$1.50; under 5 free.

Group rates: Students: \$1.00; Adults: \$2.00

The Lincoln Museum Hodgenville, Kentucky



LINCOLN MUSEUM

The Uncommon Wealth Of
KENTUCKY

Welcome to the Lincoln Museum at Hodgenville, Kentucky. Abraham Lincoln, 16th U.S. President, was born February 12, 1809, about three miles south of here on the Sinking Spring Farm which is today part of the National Park System.

In 1811, the Lincoln family moved six miles east to the Knob Creek place from where Abe had his few years of formal schooling under Zacariah Riney and Caleb Hazel.

The Museum building is on the National Register of Historic Places, located on the town square overlooked by the original bronze statue of Lincoln by A.A. Weinmann. The Lincoln Museum first level depicts twelve authenticated scenes of great importance in Lincoln's life and our nation's history. On the second level are exhibits, memorabilia, and the Lincoln Days Art Collection.

Enjoy your visit to Lincoln's Birthplace.

SCENE 1: THE CABIN YEARS 1809-1816

This slave-era cabin was removed from a farm in north eastern Larue County and reconstructed here in the museum. The chinking and the mud floor were made according to pioneer recipes. Note the creek stone fireplace which was the hub of household activities.

This scene depicts the Lincoln family on a typical evening at their Knob Creek home. We see Thomas Lincoln, Nancy Hanks, and young Abe enjoying his favorite pastime—reading.

As President, Lincoln wrote "My earliest recollection is of the Knob Creek place." It was here that he first witnessed the slaves being driven south along the toll road to be sold. It was also here that he was saved from drowning in Knob Creek by his playmate, Austin Gollaher.

The boyhood home at Knob Creek is 6 miles east and is open to the public.

Sponsor: The News Enterprise

SCENE 2: THE BERRY-LINCOLN STORE 1831

This small frontier store, located on a bluff above the Sangamon River in New Salem, Illinois, was stocked with food stuffs, dry goods, furs, hides, pots, plates, glassware and medicines. The store carried sugar, salt and coffee imported through St. Louis. In addition fire-arms, ox yokes, and tools were available. During quiet times at the store, Lincoln read and studied grammar, mathematics, and even Shakespeare. It was during his six-year stay in New Salem that Lincoln began his fledgling efforts at speechmaking and politics. Here we see young Ann Rutledge whom legend calls his first sweetheart.

Sponsor: Hodgenville Rotary Club

SCENE 3: THE RAILSPLITTER 1825

In 1816, the Lincoln Family moved from Knob Creek farm and settled on Pigeon Creek, Spencer County, Indiana. Abe was seventeen, standing 6'2" and weighing 160 pounds. A neighbor said, "He was a strong man, physically powerful, and could strike with a maul a heavier blow than any man, as well as sink one deeper." His political supporters later used the image of "The Railsplitter" and "Honest Abe from the Backwoods of Kentucky and Indiana" as effective campaign slogans.

*Sponsor: LaRue County Farm Bureau
Credits: W.L. McCoy, Photography*

SCENE 4: THE MARY TODD HOME 1849

This spacious two-story red brick residence of Georgian Colonial design, located at 574-576 West Main Street in Lexington, Kentucky, was the girlhood home of Mary Todd Lincoln.

Lincoln approaches the entry, recreated here to detailed scale, bearing flowers to the ladies of the house. During their month long visit in 1849, Abraham's legal expertise was required in the settling of the estate of Robert S. Todd, Mary's father. The Mary Todd Home is said to be the first shrine in honor of a first lady.

*Sponsor: John G. Mercer
(In Memoriam)*

Credits: Bob Williams, Design

SCENE 5: LINCOLN VISITS FARMINGTON 1841

During a "down" period in Lincoln's three year courtship of Mary Todd, he journeyed to Louisville to visit his good friend, Joshua Speed at his parents' home, Farmington. The Speed home was lively with the activities of a large family and their friends. Lincoln soon lost his melancholy mood while aiding in Joshua's romance with Fanny Henning.

Joshua's mother, Lucy Fry Speed, presented Lincoln with an Oxford Bible during his visit. Lincoln's "bread and butter" note is well known. The Lincoln-Speed friendship remained strong throughout the years. This scene shows a portion of Mrs. Speed's parlor at Farmington which is located at 3033 Bardstown Road in Louisville. The historic home is open for public tour.

Sponsor: Druther's Restaurant of Hodgenville

SCENE 6: THE LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES 1858

The passing of the Kansas-Nebraska Act early in 1854 brought Lincoln back into the political arena. He joined the new Republican Party and began making speeches opposing the view of Democratic Senator Stephen A. Douglas that each new territory be allowed to decide for itself its stand on slavery. This view repudiated the Missouri Compromise.

It was this series of debates, especially the "House Divided Against Itself" speech which resulted in Lincoln's becoming the Republican standard-bearer in the contest against Douglas for the U.S. Senate. Although Lincoln lost his bid for that election, these debates with "The Little Giant" gave him national exposure and eventually led to his becoming the successful Republican presidential candidate in 1860.

*Sponsor: Coca Cola Bottling Company
of Elizabethtown*

Credits: Lois Howard Wimsett, Artist

SCENE 7: EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION SEPTEMBER, 1862

In this scene, you see President Lincoln in his White House Cabinet Room working and reworking his drafts of the Emancipation Proclamation. He never completed more than a single sheet each day, reading, revising, and carefully weighing each sentence. In midsummer of 1862, Lincoln called his cabinet together and revealed his determination to adopt the policy. After the federal victory at Antietam, he decided to wait no longer. The Emancipation Proclamation was issued whereby four million slaves were given their freedom and slavery forever prohibited in these United States.

This room is now known as the Lincoln Bedroom.

*Sponsor: The Cumberland
Federal Savings Bank*